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out in a practical way no matter how much we are given to favoring the ideal method.

A debate is a very entertaining and clear-cut manner of getting the problem in its different phases before the people. The issue is constantly kept in the mind of the reader. The debate on the whole is entertaining all the way through, with no lagging of interest or confusing of the issue.

ELISE HARLAN

STATE COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING
OF CALIFORNIA

Old Village Life, or Glimpses of Village Life through All Ages.

By P. H. DITCHFIELD. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.,
1920. Pp. xii+253. \$2.50.

This book's title is misleading, since the work treats exclusively of the English village. The author is a country parson with a reputation as an antiquarian, but not as a sociologist. He follows from prehistoric times the course of village life through Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Norman history down through the Reformation, Elizabethan, Stuart, and present-day developments. The emphasis falls upon the Tudor and Stuart periods, together with those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The treatment of the manor is especially good. Some forty illustrations and drawings from ancient records greatly illuminate the volume.

Perhaps it is fair to say that this book is written more for the general reader than for the scholar, though this does not nullify its value for the student of rural life. While not so penetrating as Julia Patton's work, it is broader in scope, and withal about the most interesting book that has been produced on the English village.

NEWELL L. SIMS

AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment. By ALEXANDER M. BING. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Pp. ix+329. \$2.50.

The book under review will be found both convenient and useful. The author treats primarily of the labor disputes that occurred during

the war, and the agencies, the problems, and the principles that were developed in the settlement of the industrial differences. The book is divided into three parts—the mediating agencies, the principles, and the psychological background of industrial unrest. In addition, there are eleven appendices giving the personnel of the various boards or other agencies appointed to deal with the labor problems arising during the war. In a number of instances the laws limiting the authority of these agencies are given in condensed form. As a reference to this chapter of the history of the war, the book will be found very convenient.

In his treatment of principles, Mr. Bing shows the effect of war psychology in bringing each side to compromise during the war. "The task was to find a policy that would satisfy the large body of labor without alienating the financial and employing interests any more than was unavoidable." The concessions made by each side were war-time concessions, as recent events have shown. In answer to the criticism that the government had "truckled to labor," Mr. Bing replies that a "more careful study of what labor did receive has confirmed and strengthened the opinion formed by the writer during the war that this was not in any sense the case, and that the government did not, except in isolated cases, give labor any concessions which were not demanded both by justice and expediency" (pp. 151-52). The main principles that came to be applied by most of the governmental agencies are reviewed—such as no strikes during the war, collective bargaining, right to organize, no coercion, no change in the status of the shop, etc. These and other principles are examined in connection with specific applications.

Perhaps the most significant portion of the book is the part devoted to the psychological background of industrial unrest. Here as elsewhere throughout the book there is a keen perception of the causes that make for industrial disputes. It is shown here that pre-war assumptions were never entirely forgotten by either side. The lack of a tolerant attitude was always present and was frequently the cause of the unrest and discontent. In his conclusions, Mr. Bing finds that the difficulties met during the war were the result of pre-war conditions and attitudes. The liberal views expressed throughout the book are significant, as they come from an employer who has had experience, not only as an employer, but as an adjuster of labor disputes. The book will serve a useful purpose because of this fact.

F. S. DEIBLER

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